December 9, 1775. THE NUMBER 500.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY JOHN PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY,

IN the preſent mighty ſtruggle, wherein is conteſted not the poſſeſſion of a province, or of a kingdom, or even an empire, but the liberty of near one eighth of the globe, the character of every principal actor is matter of great and laudable curioſity. It gives me, therefore, no ſmall ſatisfaction that I have it in my power to gratify, in ſome degree, ſo natural, and in this inſtance ſo well directed a paſſion, with reſpect to a gentleman whom our congreſs has veſted with the third command in the great continental army. General LEE was bred from his youth to the profeſſion of arms. In the laſt American war he came over with Braddock's army, the captain lieutenant in colonel Gage's regiment. He was afterwards, by general Shirley, promoted to the rank of captain, and bore an honourable part in moſt of the remarkable actions till the conqueſt of Canada. From thence he was ſent to Portugal, and raiſed to the rank of lieutenant colonel. The more his power was encreaſed the more he diſplayed his extraordinary talents for war. In the action of Villa Velha, in Portugal, which was conducted entirely by him, every thing gave way to his amazing prudence and activity; and he had gained poſſeſſion of the enemy's camp and magazines before it was well known he had made the attack. General Burgoyne, under whom he then gloriouſly ſerved, and whom he now more gloriouſly oppoſes, has done ample juſtice to his bravery on that occaſion in a letter to lord London, publiſhed in the London magazine for November, 1762; and marſhal count de la Lippe, in a letter to the earl of Egremont, of the ſame date and publication, mentions the ſame action, with the higheſt encomium upon colonel Lee. His thirſt for glory, and regard for the ſacred rights of mankind, led him to engage in the troubles of Poland, and at his departure thence his Poliſh majeſty complimented him with the rank of major general in his army. To perfect himſelf in the ſcience of war he afterwards performed a campaign againſt the Turks in the ſervice of the empreſs of Ruſſia. Thus accompliſhed as a ſoldier, he reviſited this continent, where he had learned the rudiments of his art. But he was to appear firſt upon our ſtage in a different character, and he was found as able in the cabinet as in the field. His ſeveral letters and papers in vindication of the rights of America will do him honour as a writer, and a friend to humanity, when the frail monuments of human grandeur will be mouldering in the duſt. Such is the character of general Lee, or, rather, ſuch is an imperfect portrait of the man upon whom our country has, in part, placed her higheſt ſtake. If the greateſt experience, if the moſt extenſive and beſt cultivated genius, if motives of pureſt honour and virtue, conjoined, can form the hero, and promiſe ſucceſs, general Lee is that man, and in him may America rejoice as one of her champions.

PHILAXIUS.

Mr. PINKNEY,

THE deplorable ſituation of Great Britain and America renders it the indiſpenſable duty of every friend to endeavour at effecting a ſpeedy reconciliation, eſſentially neceſſary for the happineſs and proſperity of both. Excited by ſo laudable a motive, I have hazarded a few ſentiments, and ſhould they, in the ſmalleſt degree, be conducive to the wiſhed for ſalutary purpoſe, a pleaſure will ariſe equal to my ardent deſire for an honourable and permanant accommodation; if not, my honeſt, zealous intention, of being, in ſome meaſure, inſtrumental, I beg to plead as an apology for my troubling of you, and the public.

The cauſe of a war, deſtructive as unnatural, originated on the ſide of parliament. BRITAIN and AMERICA, ever on the moſt amiable terms conceivable, granting, as the exigences of government required, their mutual aids, and reaping, in the courſe of commerce, reciprocal advantages, till parliament impoliticly exerciſed taxation over the colonies. This they deemed an infringement of their natural and conſtitutional, as well as of their cuſtomary and ſacred charter rights; dreaded its conſequences might reduce them to a ſtate little preferable, if any, to abject vaſſallage, and indubitably laid the foundation of all the inquitude, and ſubſequent misfortunes, which have been experienced.

Whether the parliament, with propriety, includes taxation of the colonies, as the ſupreme legiſlative body of the Britiſh empire, or whether it is a right indefeaſible and inherent in the aſſemblies of the reſpective colonies, and ſealed by their ſeveral charters, I mean not to enter into a diſquiſition of. Moſt, I imagine, muſt have fixed their minds on this ſubject. What, therefore, may be much more intereſting than attempting to eſtabliſh the right, is to diſcover, if poſſible, what is intended by parliament, who ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſert their claim. Should their pretenſions not ſavour of imports, the apprehenſions of America, I imagine, need not be great.

Now what can parliament, I pray, rationally figure to themſelves on the ſcore of taxation? They muſt be convinced, when the location of the coloniſts, and their apparent virtue, have their due weight, that every mode of impoſing taxes, which they may adopt, will be rendered either abortive, or tended with ſuch incidental charges as not to remain an object of revenue ſo very deſirable, as to riſk, in ſupport thereof, a total alcination of American affection, and the expence of much blood and treaſure.

Sanguine, therefore, as the expectations of parliament probably were on their firſt eſſay, experience has ſo far evinced the baleful conſequences, that general Burgoine, in his anſwer to general Lee, ſays "It can never be the intereſt of Britain to make a ſecond trial," and that "it is in the power of the coloniſts to obtain a relinquiſhment of the exerciſe of taxation immediately, and forever." He adds, "Is it for a relief of taxes, or from the controul of parliament in all caſes

whatever, that we are in war? If for the form, the quarrel is at an end." Thus much, I am fully perſuaded, his excellency, conſiſtent with his character, could not have affirmed with the confidence he has, unleſs he had been furniſhed with the ſureſt grounds. As much, indeed, ſeems fairly deducible from many of the debates in parliament, ſeveral of the members, who voted with the majority, having expreſsly declared, that could they be ſatisfied the Americans had not in contemplation farther than than a releaſement from taxes, they readily would have favoured them in that particular. *(To be continued)*

WILLIAMSBURG.

IT is an undoubted fact that lord Dunmore, in his expedition againſt the Indians, purchaſed upwards of ten thouſand weight of gunpowder, above three pounds for each man in his army, and it is no leſs certain that the quantity diſtributed to each perſon did not exceed a gill. Matter for curious ſpeculation.

Part of a letter from colonel Scott *to captain* Southall, *of this city, dated* December 4.

GREAT BRIDGE, *near* Norfolk, *December* 4, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

"Since I wrote you, which were about 2 days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes, and 5 white men, the firſt day we got to this place. The next day, lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the king's troops, tories, and ſeveral negroes. All our people gave way, except Mr. Tibbs, and 4 men, who kept up the fire, and maintained their poſt until I reinforced them with captain Nicholas, and 50 men, who paſſed thro' a very heavy fire on their way; but before the reinforcement got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed 7 men, among whom was the officer of the army, whoſe name I have forgot. We ſtill keep up a pretty conſtant fire between us from light to light. We have only loſt 2 men, and there is one perſon ſhot through the arm. I expect to give you an account of ſomething farther to-morrow.

"Laſt night was the firſt of my pulling off my cloaths for 12 nights paſt. We are ſurrounded with enemies; I do verily believe that nine tenths of the people are tories, who are the pooreſt, miſerable wretches, I ever beheld. Believe me, I do not think there is as much proviſion within 10 miles round as would ſerve us one day.

"The Carolina forces are joining us; one company came in yeſterday; we expect 8 or 900 men to-morrow or next day, with ſeveral pieces of cannon, from 1 to 6 pounders, with plenty of ammunition, and warlike ſtores. I am very ſorry that I have it not in my power to write to you oftener, but I aſſure you it is not my fault. You may be aſſured, my good friend, I never was ſo fatigued with duty in my whole life. I make not the leaſt doubt, if we do not get into ſome kind of winter quarters ſoon, that it will coſt me my life, which I ſet but little value on, in compariſon. A gun is juſt fired; I muſt ſtop. Pray ſhew this to my friends, that it may ſerve me inſtead of writing ſeveral letters. I am, dear ſir, your, &c."

"N. B. Since I finiſhed my letter, we ſaw a large pile of buildings, at the far end of the town, all in flames, between which and the fort we had 4 centinels, who could give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was diſcovered when the gun went off. By the time the men paraded, a volley of ſmall arms fired from the fort, mixed ſometimes with cannon. About 11 o'clock at night it ceaſed for about half an hour, when, to our great ſurprize, we ſaw ſeveral other houſes a fire, which is juſt now conſumed. It is now 1 o'clock."

On the firſt inſtant, the convention, purſuant to an order of the laſt, met at Richmond, when they thought proper to adjourn to this place, in the college.

Another letter from colonel Scott *to captain* Southall, *dated* December 5.

GREAT BRIDGE, *December* 5, 1775.

"Since my laſt, we have ſent a party of 100 men under the command of colonel Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in laſt night, about 12 o'clock, with a guard of about 30 men, chiefly negroes. They got up to the centinels undiſcovered; the centinel challenged, and was not anſwered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the houſe, and took two priſoners (all blacks) with 4 exceeding fine muſquets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few ſhot. I am, as uſual, in haſte, &c."

An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 ſtand of arms.

Extract of a letter from an eminent houſe in London, *to a gentleman in this city, dated* September 5, 1775.

"We are made exceedingly unhappy by the accounts of parliament relative to the colonies, and for the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue; God only knows where it will end. The governor's conduct has been moſt ſhameful; we are told it is highly diſapproved, even by his friends on this ſide the water. We ſincerely join you in wiſhing that the Almighty may diſpoſe the contending parties to bring about a happy and honourable reconciliation."

By John Walker, eſquire (a commiſſioner appointed by the honourable the congreſs for ſuperintending Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict) who is juſt returned from that quarter, we learn, that thoſe Indians are perfectly peaceable; and that, if properly attended to, there is very little danger but they will continue ſo.

ALBEMARLE, *November* 27, 1775.

Reſolved, that this committee are affected with the deepeſt anxiety on account of the diſtreſſed ſituation to which many of the poor inhabitants in the lower parts of this country are, or may be reduced, by being driven from their habitations, and do therefore earneſtly recommend to all the good people of this county to furniſh all ſuch as may be in need thereof with ſuch lands, houſes, and other accommodations, as may be in their power to ſpare; and each member of this committee doth, for himſelf, reſolve to enter cordially into this humane deſign.

Ordered, that the above reſolution be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette. JOHN WALKER, chairman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, *dated* November 28.

"The reduction of St. John's and Chamblee, with Montreal, that muſt ſurely and immediately follow, gives us ſecure poſſeſſion of the moſt important part of Canada, and ſecures us againſt the miniſterial plan of laying waſte our frontiers with Canadians and ſavages; but the court relies ſo much on popiſh acrimony againſt proteſtants, that miniſtry reſolve to make up in Ireland what they loſe in Canada. By late intercepted letters for Boſton, we learn that adminiſtration are exerting all their powers with the popiſh biſhops, lords, and gentry, to promote the enliſting buſineſs among thoſe of their perſuaſion. Great rewards are accordingly offered, but it ſeems the common people, who have more honeſty then religious or political zeal, do not reliſh the ſervice, and it looks as if our enemies would be much puzzled to find the 22,000 men they mean to attack us with next ſpring. I find, among the number of regiments put down for this purpoſe, thoſe two, the men and colours of which are now in our poſſeſſion. If, by our own induſtry, we can ſupply ourſelves with clothes, common ſalt, ſaltpetre, and arms, I think we have nothing to fear from theſe unrelenting foes to liberty, virtue, and humanity."

An honeſt negro (Cæſar, the famous barber of York) being aſked what he thought of lord Dunmore's ſetting negroes free, ſaid, that he did not know any one fooliſh enough to believe him, for if he intended to do ſo, he ought firſt to ſet his own free.

The news in our laſt, reſpecting the taking of the fort at the Great Bridge, was premature. We are certain, however, by letters from many of the principal officers there, that a ſmall fort, which we have already mentioned, is taken and burnt. Some cartridges were found very nicely made up, which contained cut bullets; that is, bullets cut and gaſhed. We have heard of ſavage Indians firing chewed bullets, and we know that the miniſterial troops at Boſton falſely charged the brave Boſtonians with firing ſuch balls, but now we ſee that they and ſavages alone are capable of ſuch cruelty. Colonel Woodford, it is ſaid, on ſeeing the balls, was much provoked, but declared, however baſe his enemies were, he never would ſuffer ſuch cruelty to be practiſed againſt them.

Mr. PINKNEY,

SOME perſons ſeem alarmed at the account in your paper of the diſorders amongſt ſome of our people, occaſioned by the want of ſalt: For my part, I am glad I have read that account, for it gives me an opportunity of cautioning my countrymen not to do any thing which may give our enemies a pretence to ſay that there are diviſions amongſt us, and which will not only encourage them to perſevere in their attacks againſt us, but will make them exert all their power and cunning to prevent our procuring ſalt in ſuch manner as it may be thought prudent for a while to procure it. I may alſo remind the people concerned in thoſe riots that their behaviour will, in a great meaſure, confirm what lord Dunmore's letter to the miniſter ſaid would ſoon be the ſituation of Virginia, and muſt tell them, for the future, they will rather undergo the ſevereſt want of any, or all the neceſſaries of life, rather than take any thing by force from any man; but at the ſame time I can aſſure them, that with a little induſtry we may make ſalt enough in Virginia to ſupply all our wants, and that if any one is deſirous of taking ſalt by force from any quarter, I can inform him that there is a vaſt quantity of it at Norfolk, where they may have free liberty to make an attack, and ſhew their courage.

A VIRGINIAN.

INTELLIGENCE, *by the laſt* NORTHERN POST.

WATERTOWN, *November* 18.

WEDNESDAY laſt captain Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boſton, in a ſchooner laden with beef, tongues, butter, potatoes, and eggs (all much wanted for the butchering aſſaſſins there) was taken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried in there. Captain Robbins, who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time 5 regiments were embarking on board 7 ſhips, and one brig, for Boſton, and it was ſaid that thoſe were all the troops deſtined this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be ſent in the ſpring, to make up an army of 22,500 men. Captain Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand. He ſays the common people of Ireland were almoſt unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only thoſe in favour of government appeared againſt us. The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board captain Robbins, we inſert, and leave our readers to make their own obſervations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to the famous tarring and feathering colonel (Neſbit) *in Boſton, dated* Auguſt 20.

"I congratulate you on your happy eſcape in the late engagement you had with thoſe ſons of liberty. I am now beginning to think, notwithſtanding the wiſe politics of this town (meaning a determination to ſtop inliſting men for the Boſton expedition) that the Americans are a damned ſet of puritanical raſcals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very ſhort time have totally ſhaken off their dependence on Great Britain. However, I hope, by the reinforcements we are now ſending, they will very ſoon be quieted." Part of another letter from a major in Ireland to an officer in Boſton, dated Dublin, Auguſt 22: "I am now preparing to embark as major of the 55th. I will now take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at furtheſt, and hope to eat a Chriſtmas dinner with you, of ſuch fare as you may have; ſhall treat you with ſome good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's Hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the ſpring. I believe the Yankees will repent all their miſtaken courage; I ſuppoſe they are mad; their enthuſiaſm drives them on to fight; but in conſtitution they have not ſtamina, nor in reſources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this buſineſs will ſoon be ſettled. I was juſt now about to ſend you a power of attorney to manage my New York grant. I regret poor Abner; but we muſt all ſubmit to our fate. You and I will have very rich faces in the ſpring."

PROVIDENCE, *November* 16.

THE houſe have ordered 20 000l. to be ſtruck in paper bills of credit, for the public ſervice.

The office of governor of this colony having been declared vacant, the general aſſembly have appointed the honourable Nicholas Cooke, eſquire, governor and commander in chief, and the honourable William Bradford, eſquire, deputy governor.

An act has paſſed the houſe, ſequeſtering the eſtates of Thomas Hutchinſon, eſquire, late governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, Gilbert Deblois, doctor Thomas Moffat, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and ſeveral other eſtates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Extract of a letter from an officer in one of the rifle companies to his friend in this city, dated Proſpect Hill, November 11.

"SINCE you left us, nothing particular happened till about 12 o'clock on Thurſday laſt, when we were alarmed by the landing of a number of boats on Lichmore's Point, in order to take off ſome cattle that were then on the point: Our brigade repaired immediately to the alarm-poſt, and we ſaw the enemy draw up (to the number, as nearly as I can ſay, of 300) behind the ſtone wall that ſurrounds the orchard, and their out-guards driving the cattle; I mention the particular places, as you know them all. They landed at a very high tide, which ſurrounded the whole point; and, in the opinion of moſt people, made it impoſſible to get over to attack them, as there was no way to get on but by a narrow cauſeway that leads from Patterſon's encampment to Lichmore's Point, and the water on that 4 or 5 feet high. Colonel Thompſon aſked general Green's permiſſion to croſs the cauſeway, but he refuſed, as he was informed, he ſaid, by people that knew the place well, that it was impoſſible to effect it; but colonel Mifflin coming up, perſuaded the general to order us to march, which was chearfully obeyed, and we paſſed the bridge, headed by our brave colonel, without any loſs, though expoſed to a very heavy fire from the mill near Charleſtown Neck, the ſmall redoubt near the water ſide, and two floating batteries off the point, beſides the fire of ſmall arms in front We formed, after paſſing the bridge, and advanced in two columns up the hill with an Indian hallow, and in a few minutes drove the enemy from their poſt, and forced them to their boats. They made a moſt inglorious retreat, for they were poſted as advantageouſly as poſſible, and their number, I think, ſuperior to ours, as there did not a man advance but part of our ſix companies, the reſt being on guard. We received a very heavy fire of cannon and grape ſhot as we got over the ſtone wall, but providentially we had only two

men wounded, one mortally. What the enemy ſuffered I cannot pretend to ſay, as they were in the boats before we could get a fair ſhoot at them, and if there were any killed, they took them off. Our regiment met with univerſal approbation; all the generals were in the fort of Proſpect Hill the whole time, and it was generally thought we would be cut off, as they ſuppoſed that there was a large body of men behind the hill to attack us as we came up. Generals Lee and Green waited on colonel Thompſon in the evening to thank him for the conduct of his regiment, and we had the commander in chief's thanks in general orders. I never ſaw men behave better than ours; though there was no execution done, they ſhewed a good diſpoſition. ———'s regiment was at the cauſeway half an hour before we came, but would not venture, the fire was ſo hot, but ſome of them followed us. Mifflin was at the bridge, preſſing them forward, but numbers ſtayed back in ſpite of him; he has marked ſome.

"You will excuſe the inaccuracy of the ſtile, as I am really hurried, being under arms all laſt night, and we are this moment ordered to march to Chelſea, as there are a number of boats on the back of Bunker's Hill in the Myſtic, and it is apprehended they intend to land there. I imagine we ſhall have it hot ſoon; there are, it is ſaid, 2000 troops arrived at Boſton.'

YORK town, November 7, 1775.

STOLEN from Fleet's ferry landing, on Mattapony river, laſt Friday night, a 25 hogſhead FLAT, with her ſail, covering, anchor, cable, &c. The frame is of mulberry, and the yard quite new. Two ſailors, who came paſſengers down the river, from Todd's warehouſe, in the flat, were miſſing at the ſame time, and it is ſuppoſed have carried her to Norfolk, or up the bay. Whoever ſecures the flat, and will give me inteliigence, ſo that I get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

DAVID JAMESON.

RICHMOND, *November* 6, 1775.

I HAVE cauſe to ſuſpect that a certain *James Digin*, who ſays he is a *Boſtonian*, hath made his departure with a bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; three or all of his feet are white, and part of his legs; he has a ſtar or blaze in his forehead. I do not know whether he is branded; if he is, the letters are S D; he gallops well, and wriggles his tail when he firſt ſets off, which is generally with his right foot foremoſt, and is about ſix years old. *Digin* is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with remarkable black eyes and hair, has a down-caſt look, and a habit of leering, with yellow teeth, and one more prominent than the reſt; he is much addicted to telling improbable things. His dreſs was a ſky blue coat, the buttons of which had loſt their tops, and had wax ſubſtituted, a pair of dirty leather breeches, a maccaroni hat, and a ſhirt with ſhort ruffles. The horſe he borrowed of me to go to *Williamſburg*, for books of ſalmody, and other things, the 18th of *October* laſt, and to have returned home in three days. The perſon who will reſtore my horſe ſhall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS, and alſo THREE POUNDS for apprehending the ſaid *Digin*, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large ſcar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means ſome of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably ſharp on the top. His clothes were ſuch as is common for working negroes, and he was ſeen going down the country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each ſide the road leading from *Dontaſtle's* ordinary to *Williamſburg*. There are on the ſaid tract a good dwellinghouſe, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings. All the cleared land is encloſed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the term by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

LOST, by the troops that went from *Williamſburg* to *Hampton*, on *Thurſday* night the 26th of *October* laſt, a very large ſorrel horſe, branded on one or both of his buttocks I B, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots hard, and gallops well. Any perſon delivering the ſaid horſe to Mr. *James Somerville*, merchant in *Fredericksburg*, to Mrs. *Stevens*, at *Culpeper* courthauſe, or to Mr. *William Finnie*, of *Williamſburg*, ſhall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS.

EDWARD STEVENS.

LOST laſt night, between Mr. Burwell's and Glouceſter town, a horizontal gold WATCH, which runs on a diamond, the maker's name Toolman, number forgot; it has a remarkable neat china dial-plate, the outward caſe a compoſition reſembling tortoiſhell, but much broken and defaced, a ribband ſtring, and key only annexed to it. Whoever has found the ſaid watch, and will deliver it to Mr. Burwell, ſhall have 5s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. If it ſhould be offered for ſale, it is hoped that it will be ſtopped, and information given; for which kindneſs the above mentioned reward will be thankfully paid.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 20, 1775.

THE truſtees of the attorney general having been hindered by an unfortunate occurrence from making ſale of his eſtate on the 25th of this month, as lately adverтiſed, have determined to ſell the ſame, at all events, the 11th day of the next month. For all ſums exceeding five pounds a year's credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from Marlborough iron works, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, imported laſt ſummer, and a country born negro, viz Charles White, by trade a ſtocking weaver, born in Rutlandſhire, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſhort dark brown hair, pug noſe, high cheek bones, ſallow countenance, having had the flux lately, and his hands broke out in biles; had on, or took with him, a ſmall felt hat, an old black cloth coat, old brown cloth breeches, mottled worſted ſtockings, two ſhirt and trowſers, and new ſhoes with carved metal buckles. James Leighton, born in Cambridgeſhire, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtrong and clumſy made, ſwarthy complexion, full face, thick lips, grey eyes, and ſtraight hair; had on a ſmall felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with ſleeves, tow ſhirt and trowſers, and good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Negro man named Will, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, large eyes, and ſhews the whites of them much; had on an old cloth coat, tow ſhirt, old oznabrig trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and had about his neck an iron collar, with the horns cut off, being a notorious runaway, and much given to drinking. It is probable they may change their dreſs, as they are ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, viz. a dark brown cloth coat, with plated buttons, an old aſh coloured duroy coat, black velvet jacket, with leather pockets, a new aſh coloured cloth jacket, with high topped horn buttons, a pair of light coloured Germantown ſtockings, a pair of white cotton ditto, a fine ſhirt, two fine ſhifts, and a check apron. White has been heard to ſay ſome atrocious things in reſpect to the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, from which it is ſuſpected they may part, and ſome of them make to ſeaports. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive eight dollars for each of the white ſervants, and what the law allows for the negro. ISAAC ZANE.

THE plantation, houſe, and all convenient outhouſes, an exceeding fine peach orchard, where I now live, lately occupied by *William Goodall*, deceaſed, to be ſold. My reaſon for ſelling the ſame is, that it is inconvenient to my buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer may know the terms by applying to *William Johnſon*, who reſides in *James City* county.